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THE DIMENSIONALITY OF NATIONS PROJECT
QUARTERLY TECHNICAL REPORT NUMBER 6,
OCTOBER 1, 1974 - DECEMBER 31, 1974

R. J. Rummel

Hawaii University

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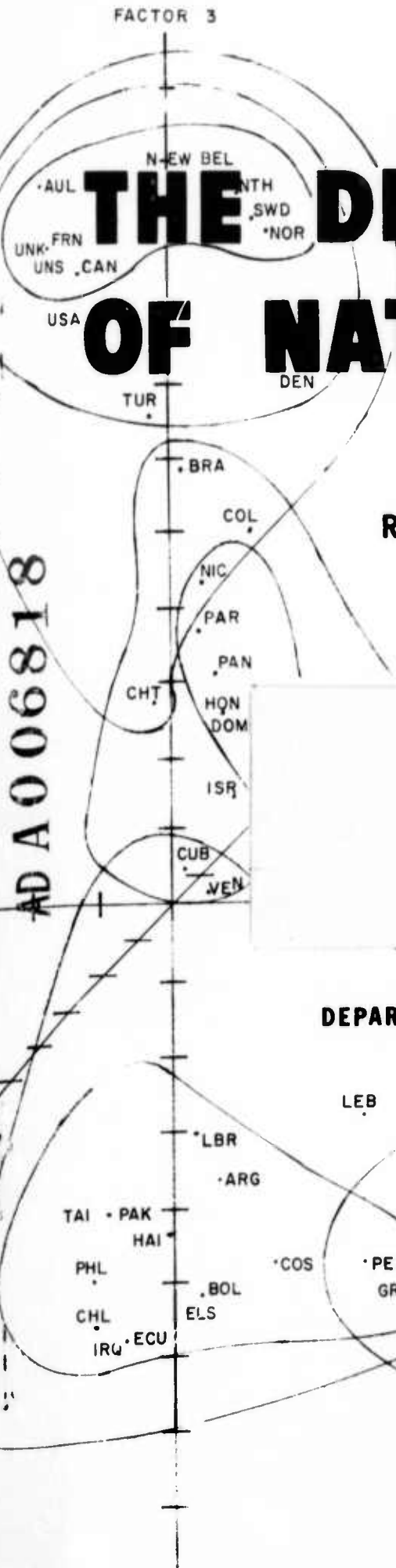
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Finally, our results were screened for any relevance to détente as a foreign policy and was found that the assumption of détente that collaborative linkages tend to reduce hostility have no substantiation in our results. Rather, it seems that the variable most related to hostility and conflict is power.

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Abstract

This is the sixth quarterly report of the Dimensionality of Nations Project. During the quarter, a taxonomic analysis of nations was completed and this taxonomy was related to the degree of internal instability within nations. It was found that ethnic and racial diversity within nations and the presence of liberal democratic systems facilitates internal conflict.

A second study was done to determine the relationship between transactions and conflict, and it was found that person-to-person contacts, transactions, trade, and so on between nations is unrelated to the presence of negative communications and military violence between them.

Finally, our results were screened for any relevance to détente as a foreign policy and was found that the assumption of détente that collaborative linkages tend to reduce hostility have no substantiation in our results. Rather, it seems that the variable most related to hostility and conflict is power.

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INTRODUCTION

This sixth quarterly report is divided into seven sections. The first describes the analyses initiated and completed during the quarter; the results of special significance are highlighted. Methodological problems faced during the analyses along with any computer programs that have been written or revised during the quarter are discussed in the second section. In this and the previous section, technical terms and discussions are avoided where possible. The third section describes the data collections begun and completed during the quarter. Current personnel and personnel commitments made are discussed in the fifth section and the sixth section covers project publications, research reports and monographs in preparation and completed. The final section delineates changes in the DON budget, status of subcontracts, and expenditures to date.

I. ANALYSES

1.1 Types of nations. Previous reports have described the cross-national, cross-time dimensions of nations to emerge from our analyses, such as wealth, power, totalitarianism and authoritarianism. During this quarter, the nation profiles across these dimensions were determined and nations were grouped in the similarity of their profiles.

Among over one hundred nations, eight groups of similar profiles were found. These were groups of:

- (1) non-communist European nations,
- (2) communist nations,
- (3) Latin American nations,
- (4) Asian-African nations,
- (5) African nations,
- (6) authoritarian nations,
- (7) super-power nations,
- (8) and U.S.-dependent nations.

1.2 Types of nations prone to domestic unrest. Given the above types of nations, is there any one type which is more or less prone to domestic conflict? The answer is no. No one type is characterized by a higher or lower propensity to domestic conflict.

Nonetheless, there are particular subtypes related to domestic conflict. If a nation is liberal democratic and diverse in race, ethnic groups and languages, then it has a higher domestic conflict potential than a nation which is authoritarian or totalitarian and ethnically, racially, and in languages, homogeneous.

1.3 Transactions and conflict. Consistently our results have shown transactions between nations, such as treaties, trade, tourists, students, migrants, and state visits to be independent of the conflict dimensions along which nation-dyads vary.

To refine this finding, a higher order factor analysis was done on the oblique dimensions of dyadic behavior reported in the previous Quarterly Report.

The results showed three higher order dimensions spanning the variation among 182 pairs of nations on over 5- kinds of behavior, 1950-1965. One was a transactions dimension, another alignment, and the third was conflict. These three dimensions were completely independent, thus substantially reinforcing our previous results.

1.4 Détente. Our findings are now at that point where policy oriented conclusions can be made. All our results over the last five years were screened to determine their relevance and implications for détente between the Soviet Union and the U.S. These results were tabulated, compared and synthesized, and the draft of a paper on détente was prepared.

In sum, the results show that the assumption of détente that more collaboration, trade, contacts, etc., reduce the likelihood of conflict is false. In our results, which include the behavior of the U.S.S.R. and China towards all other nations, cooperative transactions are statistically unrelated to conflict, along any conflict dimension.

However, the assumption of détente that power is also relevant to conflict is correct. Of all the characteristics of nations, that which most consistently relates to conflict between them is power.

Thus, our results indicate that more emphasis should be given the power variable in relation to collaboration, which apparently plays no role in avoiding military violence.

II. METHODOLOGY AND COMPUTER PROGRAMS

There were no new developments during this quarter.

III. DATA

There were no new developments during this quarter.

IV. PERSONNEL

4.1 Project director. During the quarter the project director travelled to Washington, September 30 to October 6. He gave a briefing on proposed research to OASD/PAE, and the U.S. Concepts and Analysis Agency, and consulted with Dr. Robert Young of ARPA.

4.2 Research assistants. Mr. Yong-Ok Park successfully completed his Ph.D. comprehensives and is now free to complete his dissertation on triadic relationship involving small powers.

V. DON ACTIVITIES

5.1 Staff meetings. Two-hour weekly meetings were continued throughout the quarter as a way of acquainting Project staff with the fundamental research and scholarly literature related to our efforts.

5.2 PATH Institute. The staff of DON have set up the PATH (practical and theoretical) Institute of Research on International Problems. PATH will apply more directly than heretofore the methods and experience of DON to international policy oriented questions of population, economic growth, and conflict.

PATH was chartered in Hawaii as a nonprofit scientific research institute, and will be completely independent of the University of Hawaii and of the DON Project.

5.3 Moving. The University completed a new social science building (Porteus Hall) and the DON Project moved into new quarters on the sixth floor. The moving was accomplished over a period of two weeks without incident.

VI. PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS

6.1 Manuscripts. Work on The Sociological Field has continued during the quarter. This manuscript will analyze the field of power and conflict comprising social systems and in particular reference to the international social system.

VII. BUDGET

7.1 At the conclusion of this quarter, the expenditures of DON were in line with those budgeted.

7.2 Amount funded. The maximum amount available for reimbursement is \$104,721.00.

7.3 Estimated expenditures and commitments. Total expenditures to date (07-01-73 to 12-31-74): \$79,098.08. Total estimated expenditures (07-01-73 through 06-30-75): \$104,721.00.

7.4 Estimated additional funds required. None. All funds have been or will be expended under the contract.